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The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all money paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Iowa Contested Election—The Case Referred to the People.

A telegraph despatch announces that Thompson and Miller—the former holding, and the latter contesting his right to a seat in the House of Representatives—have been sent home, to run the race over again. Miller has declared himself a candidate, and is coming home to canvass the District. Thompson may do the same thing, though if he be wise he will not engage in any such forlorn undertaking.

Several days were occupied in an effort to force Mr. Thompson upon the House and the people, but a majority would not permit it. At the present time, when the canvass is to commence in the District, it is important that the views of the Locofocos in the House should be known and understood, by that portion of the citizens of Iowa, who have been abused and denounced for the exercise of their right in this matter. Judge Mason, in a recent letter, made a very moving appeal to the Locofoco party, in the hope of getting their votes at the coming election. He flattered them a good deal, and asked forgiveness for the slights and insults put upon them by the Locofoco party. But Mr. Leffler—Mr. Thompson's colleague—does not seem to have been so politic. He would cut them off from all rights by denying them citizenship at all, although they have been residents of the State, for several years, and the Constitution and laws make no distinction between them and other individuals.

We copy a sketch of Mr. Leffler's remarks from the Globe:

If the Kansasville vote was excluded as he thought it ought to be, the controversy was at an end at once; suppose, even admitting all the votes claimed by Mr. Miller, there would be a very considerable majority for Mr. Thompson. The first question, then, was as to the admissibility of the Kansasville vote. He intended to look at this case partly as it appeared upon the record, and partly upon the facts, because that it so happened that he was acquainted with several facts concerning the case; and he would take the responsibility of saying—that what was known all over his district, that at the time of the August election, in 1848, this Mormon population was not considered as a part of the resident population of Iowa; and up to that time the Mormons themselves did not consider that they were a part of the resident population of Iowa—they were temporarily stopping there on the route of their emigration to the West, having been compelled to leave Illinois, and not having means to carry them to their destination; they had no intention of becoming permanent residents of the State of Iowa; they were never assessed; they never paid taxes; the civil and criminal law was never extended over them; they were in fact, (he said,) under no law; they had no commerce and no communication with the resident population of the State; they were cut off from communication with them by a desert more than one hundred and fifty miles wide.

Mr. Miller, of Iowa, the contestant, (the floor being temporarily yielded to him,) said he wished to correct the statement made by the gentleman from Iowa, that the laws of the State did not extend over these people. One of them had been indicted for a murder that was alleged to have been committed by him—the testimony relating to which was before the committee, but it had not been printed, although he had made a special request to the chairman of the committee that it should be printed.

Mr. Strong observed that he was somewhat surprised at the remark of the gentleman intimating that he had suppressed the publication of testimony, which had been submitted to the committee. He knew of no reason why he should be charged with preventing the printing of this testimony. It had been put into the hands of Mr. McGaughey to be arranged. The members of the committee arranged the testimony for the printer; he had no special supervision over it.

Mr. Miller, of Iowa, desired to ask the chairman of the committee if he had not called on him at the Irving House, and requested that this testimony should be printed, and not only that, but some other testimony which he referred to, and that he stated that he had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Strong replied that Mr. Miller had not called upon him and made any request about the printing of the testimony respecting the trial referred to. He had called upon him, however, and requested that certain testimony should be printed. [What testimony it was the reporter could not understand.] And he had stated to Mr. Miller that that testimony had not been received by the committee, and that it was not at all material.

Mr. Leffler resumed, and continued at considerable length his remarks concerning this class of people—the Mormons—who had voted at Kansasville, giving an account of the character of that people, of their expulsion from Nauvoo, and of their migration through Iowa, on the western border of which State many of them, he said were compelled to remain for a length of time on account of the want of means to carry them forward to Deseret, their place of final destination. That while thus temporarily remaining in

Iowa, they were induced, by certain politicians, to cast their vote for the Whig candidate. None of these people, he contended, ever designed remaining in the State of Iowa longer than was necessary to enable them to procure the means to get away, was this a class of population, he would ask, who ought to be permitted to vote? The bare fact of residence within the State for six months, he contended, was not sufficient, unless accompanied by the intention of remaining in the State and becoming a permanent resident therein. He put the case of a man detained against his will and compelled to remain for six months. Would such a man come within the spirit and meaning of the law which prescribed the qualification of voters? He put the case of members of Congress voting at the municipal elections in this city, supposing the requisites as to qualification to be the same as in Iowa, while it was notoriously their intention not to remain here a moment longer than the transaction of their business actually required them to remain. The equity of the case, he contended, was against the admission of that vote, inasmuch as they could not be considered a part of the resident population of the State. He contended, moreover, that not only was equity against it, but that the law of the case was against it; and in reference to the law of the case, the first point to which he would call the attention of the House was the one which had been so ably discussed by the gentleman who preceded him in the debate, that these people were compelled to vote in a particular county, though they had never resided in that county, and that they voted there under an organization which the county commissioners had gotten up irregularly and illegally, and therefore the vote was a nullity.

But there was another point connected with the illegality of the vote, which had been touched upon by the chairman of the Committee of Elections, to which he desired also to call the attention of the House. The vote was illegal, because this board of commissioners of Monroe county failed to organize a poll under the township system, and attempted to organize one under the precinct system, which had been abolished by her. There never had been more than two systems, the precinct and the township system. The first was abolished in 1847, and the township system was substituted for it more than eighteen months prior to the election of August, 1848.

Mr. Fowler (the floor being temporarily yielded to him) said, he desired to inquire of the gentleman from Iowa, where he found the evidence, upon which to base his objections to the allowance of the Kansasville vote? He found in the report of the committee this expression: "The committee dismiss the consideration of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth objections urged by the sitting member, against the allowance of the Kansasville vote, with the single remark, that they are not sustained by the evidence which has been presented." He would be glad if the gentleman would inform him where all this evidence, regarding the Mormons and the vote they gave in Iowa at the August election of 1848, was to be found?

Mr. Leffler replied, that the evidence was to be found in the history of the country.

Mr. Fowler. Will the gentleman have the goodness to point out to me some written evidence?

Mr. Leffler. I will refer the gentleman to the files of the "Gazette" and the "Hawkeye" newspapers published in the State of Iowa, for the years 1846-7-8.

Mr. L. then pursued still further his argument regarding the illegality of the Kansasville vote, and contended that in every point of view it ought to be rejected. He adverted to the circumstances under which these people had been brought to give their votes, assigning a special agency in the matter to Mr. Fitz Henry Warren, the present Second Assistant Postmaster General. In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. read a copy of a letter addressed to the Mormons by Orson Hyde, one of their leaders, directing them to vote as they should be instructed by Mr. Fitz Henry Warren. A piece of slander that was very current (he said) in that part of the country, was, that the possession of a certain printing press by Mr. Hyde, was the result of his good offices in procuring the Mormon vote to be cast in a particular way. A celebrated English statesman once remarked, that if he were asked whether there was any corruption prevailing at the elections in England, he would reply, certainly not. If any man (said Mr. L.) were to ask me if there was any fraud perpetrated in connection with that vote, I would most undoubtedly laugh in his face, and reply, certainly not.

The allotted hour here expired, and Mr. Evans, of Maryland, obtained the floor.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, considered nearly all that had been said by Mr. Leffler extraneous, not being based upon the evidence, but upon his own knowledge, the statements of the Burlington "Hawkeye" and "Gazette," and other such authority. The gentleman had seen fit to travel out of his way to make a violent attack upon the Mormons, and had declared that they had temporarily stopped in Iowa, while upon their way to California. He (Mr. E.) referred to the testimony showing that that people had opened farms, built houses, mills, &c., and had plainly manifested by their actions the *animus manendi*—thus entitling them to vote. He remarked at some length upon the bitterness of feeling exhibited by Mr. Leffler against the Mormons, and intimated that it arose from the fact that their votes were at that election cast for the candidate of the Whig party, whereas when, in Missouri, where they voted with the Democrats, they had been courted by the gentleman's party. He read a letter of Judge Mason, of Iowa, and referred to other evidences to sustain his explanation of the reasons for the course of that gentleman, and for the course, conformable thereto, of a portion of the Democratic party in that State.

He proceeded to consider the question of the admissibility of the vote of Kansasville, and took the ground that the evidence was full, entire, conclusive, that they were legal voters in Kansasville, and that they were entitled to vote in Monroe county.

He said the report of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Strong) based the argument for the rejection of the Kansasville votes, on the ground that Kansasville was not due west from Monroe county, and therefore not entitled to be counted. He referred to the evidence to show that it was the common understanding of that entire county, both Whigs and Democrats, both residents at Kansasville and in Monroe county—that Kansasville was attached to Monroe county; that both Democrats and Whigs did vote there as the lawful place; and he argued that, such being the case, their votes were legally entitled to be received and canvassed in Monroe county, even if subsequent developments proved that Kansasville was not due west of Monroe. But he contended that there was no evidence that Kansasville was north or west of Monroe—the only evidence relied upon being a survey which the sitting member had caused to be run, and which, having given no notice to the contestant, he (Mr. E.) said could not be received as evidence. He intimated, moreover, that the line was loosely and unscientifically run, and discarded it as in all respects unworthy to be received as evidence. He referred also to the conceded point, that the people of Appanoose county had taken jurisdiction and indicted Green for a murder committed at Traders' Point, (which was but eight miles south of Kansasville,) from which judicial determination it necessarily resulted that Kansasville belonged to Monroe county. He contended that one hundred miles of wilderness intervening between Monroe county and Kansasville, the Legislature of Iowa could not have intended, nor could it be reasonable, to construe the law with the same strictness with which it would be applied in an old settled country where metes and bounds are fully established, especially when by such technicality they would exclude a large number of citizens from the privilege of the elective franchise.

He maintained the validity of the law which divided Polk county from Boone county, on the ground that it was not a separation of a county; and held, as a consequence, that the votes of Boone township, Boone county, should be disallowed in the canvass of Polk county.

Excluding the votes, then, of Boone township, Boone county, from the official canvass, and adding thereto those of Kansasville, White Oak, Chariton and Wells, the result he arrived at exhibited a majority for the contestant of 59 votes.

He alluded to the attack made yesterday by Mr. McDonald upon Truman Smith and Fitz Henry Warren, for their alleged interference in this election, and read from the testimony conclusively showing, he contended, that there had been no such interference on their part, but, on the other side, that the Democrats had made free use of money to affect the election, and that it had been dispensed by the sitting member. He also commented with some severity upon the evidence, tracing the course of the poll-book of Kansasville in its rejection by the clerk of Monroe county, its travels in the carpet bag of Hall, the attorney of the sitting member, and its remaining in the hands of the sitting member, who, while it was in his possession, was putting in the technical objection to receiving the certified copy.

Contested Election.

We received the following by Telegraph Monday evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1880.

Congress has sent Thompson and myself back to run the election over.

I will speak in Keokuk this day two weeks.

D. F. MILLER.

By the above, it will be seen that the Locofoco House Representatives have in a sneaking and cowardly spirit, attempted to carry out the bold rascality, which was commenced in this District by the stealing of the Poll Books of the Kansasville precinct. It is clear that either Miller or Thompson was elected by the voters of this District in August 1848. There can be no possibility of mistake as to this proposition. And it is equally certain that the fact was undeniable and well known to the House of Representatives. Had Thompson been the individual elected, he would have had a decision in his favor. But Miller was the man, and so the election is referred back to the people.

To subvert party purposes, the House has permitted Thompson to occupy a seat for seven months, against every principle of justice, and as they now admit, without a particle of right to it. And yet, when they see clearly that the right is with Miller, instead of giving him the seat, of which he has been deprived by theft and fraud, they contrive themselves, and attempt to befoul the people by declaring that nobody was elected to Congress from this district.

Surely the people are not so blind as to be deceived in this manner, nor so perverted by party prejudice as to aid in carrying out this iniquitous scheme of reckless politicians. The people have no security for their dearest liberties and rights, save that which rests in the inviolability of the Ballot Box. If they countenance and encourage scoundrels in the profanation of this sacred palladium of republican institutions, their rights become voters, jealous of their rights and watchful of their liberties, to rebuke the *Poll Book thieves*, and their aides and abettors in Congress by a triumphant majority.

Let the rallying cry go forth—Hurrah for Miller. Down with the Poll Book thieves! Open the Canvass Saturday week with a rousing gathering of the people at this place, and keep the Ball rolling on till it shall have crashed in its course, all who would thwart the will of the people, by robbing them of their votes.—[Whig and Register.]

It is rumored, that the locofoco candidate for State Treasurer, Mr. Israel Kister, is the veritable thief, who stole the Kansasville Poll Books. If this rumor should prove to be true, he would be a fitting subject for the gallows. He was nominated by a majority of one vote over Mr. Hughes of this City, a gentleman well qualified to fill the office, to which this man Kister is aspiring.

This is the Man.

Kister, of Davis county, the Locofoco nominee for State Treasurer, is the same Skeezicks, who it is generally believed stole the Kansasville Poll Books, and gave them to J. C. Hall. It will be seen by Mr. Hall's testimony published by order of Congress, that he admits that the missing Poll Books were found in his possession. We have been looking ever since, to see Kister rewarded for this base act; and none need be surprised, or ask why such a man was chosen to fill so responsible an office!—Those who do the dirty work for Dodge & Co., have to be rewarded with officers, if the character of the State, and interests of the people have to be sacrificed to accomplish it.

Barber the Clerk of Monroe county, who Dodge attempted to bolster up by calling on a Locofoco meeting to give him nine cheers, has been repudiated by all parties, and suffered to go into the solitude of private life, "unwept and unsung." And, can it be possible that the people of Iowa will cast their vote for his equally guilty accomplice. The nominees for Congress, and all the nominees for State offices are of the Old Hunker or Dodge faction, and were placed in nomination by order of Dodge for their fealty to him; and the people of Pottawatomie County may thank him and his tools, for their past wrongs and present situation.—[Des Moines Courier.]

There was a rumor at Washington on the 27th that Maj. Hobbie, Mr. Syner, of Pa., and twenty-three others, in the Post Office Department, were to be removed this week.

Boston, July 1.

To-day there seems to be some doubt that Professor Webster is about to make a clear breast of it relative to the murder of Dr. Parkman.

Toronto, June 29.

An address to the Queen, expressing satisfaction with England and a desire to continue present relations was adopted in the assembly by a vote of 49 to 11.

There are two thousand one hundred and fifty persons engaged in the printing business in New York.

June 25th.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 15th of May. The reports from the mining districts north and south continue to be favorable; the general state of health at these places is also good.

The fire alluded to occurred the 4th of May; the alarm proceeded from the U. S. House, on Portsmouth Square, and by the time the people were enabled to leave their beds, the flames spread to the adjoining buildings on either side, destroying El Dorado and Delmonico's, and soon every house, except two, on the block between Clay, Washington, Kearney and Montgomery streets, was destroyed. The fire extended also along Kearny street, and that portion of Washington street, opposite the square, and in order to stay its progress, every house from Washington to Jackson streets was torn down. A block between and towards the bay faced but little better, and out of the three blocks in the centre of the city, but seven buildings are standing.

A mass of gold and quartz, weighing 16 lbs, was found near the Mariposa and sold for \$16,000. Several recent and important discoveries have been made on the Mokelumne; out of one hole there was taken in two days, \$4,000 worth of the precious metal; some lumps have likewise been found—nearly every man is making an ounce a day. The miners generally have done well, and more gold may be expected in the coming six months than has altogether been received since the commencement of mining, Chagres and Panama were healthy.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, JUNE 15, 1880.

EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:—Dear Sir: In the trial of Brodie, spoken of by the correspondent of the Peoples Paper, St. Louis, Mo., there was not a Mormon engaged. The emigrants, and some of them from Linn County, were the principle actors; he was tried, condemned, and had he not paid the young man he assaulted, twenty-five dollars, he would have received twenty-five lashes. All such persons, or their friends and abettors must keep entirely clear of this County, or they will receive similar treatment—dislike it who may.

Yours Respectfully,
WHEELING & CLARK.

CHOLERA.—We learn that cholera from the latest papers in St. Louis was on the increase. It also has appeared at Nashville, Tenn.

We return our thanks to Col. Thos. L. Kane, for a copy of his interesting discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the history of the Mormons. We shall publish it in our next.

AN ARTFUL FORGERY.—A most artful forgery was perpetrated yesterday upon the Bank of the State of Missouri. The facts, as reported to us, are these: A few days ago an individual called upon Mr. Edward P. Tesson, Broker, on Main street, about the time of closing and assigning some sufficient reason, purchased Mr. T.'s check on the Bank for two hundred dollars. By this check, it is supposed, he acquired the means of counterfeiting or imitating Mr. Tesson's signature. On Tuesday evening just as Mr. Tesson was closing his banking house, he called and again purchased a check for \$210 for which he paid bills of the Bank. This check was numbered 779, and it is supposed the object in calling so late was, to get the last number of the checks of the house. Yesterday morning this check for \$210, and another, No. 820, for twenty-two hundred dollars, were presented by a negro at the counter of the Bank, and paid. The latter was a forgery, and in the course of the day it was discovered that Mr. Tesson had drawn no such check.

The negro, whoever he may be, has certainly managed the matter very artfully, and by the interpolation of the negro, whose testimony would be of no avail against him, has succeeded in swindling the Bank out of \$2,300, with a fair chance of escaping conviction.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHERS.

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kansasville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and variety of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROS.

Kansville, July 6, 1880.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN ANY.

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturers.

Kansville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Iron-ware, Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air-Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c. which he will sell at as low as any place this side of St. Louis, and can guarantee them to be pure and durable. Also the large and complete assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kinds of tin or sheet iron work made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

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Kansville, July 10, 1880.

REPAIRS ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, call on Lewis Bunkhoff, at Dime or Harper St. 25 cents per week, (at the usual price) of O'Connell's 1st door east of the Printing Office. Also two or three hundred repaired and re-buffed shoes. JOHN COOCH, JR.

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INSIDE OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
NEW STORE
J. A. ZELTING & CO.
Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.
Admission Free—Children half price.
The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admirable public" the best assortment of GOODS
Ever offered to the citizens of the Independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cambrics, Satinets, Jeans, Blouses and Brown Mullins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpaca, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious and fastidious that ever cast eyes upon the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of **Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.**
Salt Lake and California Emigrants.
Supplied with every article, wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York. In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the **ENSIGN OF THE WEST.**

Kansville, (Council Bluffs) Iowa, Jan. 15 1880.
Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern States, the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as:

Ready made goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style.
Clothes and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Quenware—extra assortment.

Hardware, Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Stoves, and tin ware, and table cutlery. Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight kept and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1880.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queneare, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths; finest quality; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tin; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c. &c.

We will hold on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of **DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR.**
Warranted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons, would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our own few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. **PERRYS & YOUNG.**
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1880.

OWNER WANTED.
The steamer Lightfoot on her last trip to this point, left on Kansasville Landing, Council point, 5th ult. 1 black leather trunk, addressed "James Hinehill, or Winchill, Council Bluffs. The owner can have the trunk by calling upon the subscriber—proving property—paying charges and this advertisement.

Council Bluffs Drug Store.
We have received a good assortment of Drugs and Medicines and a small lot of Books and Stationery per steamer Salt Lake, which we will sell at a small advance from St. Louis prices. "Small profits and ready sales is our motto." Two of our firm being Practicing Physicians the public may depend upon getting none but genuine articles at our store. **DR. SMITH & CLARK** will attend to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery. **PELICK & YOUNG.**
[Iowa Republican, Iowa Star, DuRoi, Telegraph, Banner & Gazette, Davenport; Western Democrat & Journal, Andrew; Jeffersonian, Galena, will please copy, and send bill to Dr. Clark.]
Council Bluffs, June 30, 1880.—[I] 10

THE ELEPHANT WEST.
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHERS.
WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kansasville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and variety of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
DUSTIN ANY.
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturers.

REPAIRS ATTENTION.
GENTLEMEN and Ladies, call on Lewis Bunkhoff, at Dime or Harper St. 25 cents per week, (at the usual price) of O'Connell's 1st door east of the Printing Office. Also two or three hundred repaired and re-buffed shoes. JOHN COOCH, JR.

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Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturers.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.
No. 236.
Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

POETRY.

For the Guardian.
Hail to the Land, &c., 4th July, 1880.
To our own native soil;
Where in childhood we have strayed,
And in manhood's riper years, we have toiled.
Hail to the land where freedom first reigned;
And whence anarchy fled;
Where oppression and priestcraft were stayed,
And tyranny wept for her dead.
Hail to the land where righteousness reigns,
And truth spreads her wings;
Where saints shall inherit the blessings in full,
That Faith, Hope and Charity bring.
EVER MONT.

Slender.

"The wondrous strange, and yet 'tis true,
That some folks take delight
The deeds of other men to view,
As if their own were right.
And if a piece of news comes out,
They'll eagerly pursue it;
Then hand the charming dish about,
And add a little to it.
Each fault they'll try to magnify,
Yet seem to bemoan,
The merits within a brother's eye,
Are blinded to their own.
And if a brother chance to stray,
Or fortune on him frown;
The blame is in the deed they lay,
The text is "keep him down."
They'll preach up penance with a sigh,
To cure, or nothing can—
Sufferings are good, 'I'll not deny,
But when not when by man.
Each worthy deed is now forgot,
But O! let fallings fill the pot,
And slender sucks the darning.
Unto the dregs she draws it out,
Delighted with her labors,
Then bear the charming whiff about,
To treat her thirsty neighbors.
'Neath friendship's mask she often lurks,
And smiling, fawns around you;
Concealed, she more securely works,
And kisses, but to wound you.
Detested pest of social joy,
Thou spoiler of life's pleasures;
Like Sampson's foxes would destroy,
What's more than all our treasures.

The True Man.

I love the man that dares to lift
His voice for the struggling poor;
The man that will open his heart, not close
Against the beggar's door.
Oh! give me the hand that firmly stands,
Where the storm blows to lower!
A hand that will never shrink, if grasped
In misfortune's darkest hour.

MISCELLANY.

Adam Crotch, Or, a Married Philosopher's Crotchets.

When a philosopher marries, all the people of his acquaintance combine to laugh at him. Why? Is there anything incompatible in philosophy with philogyny; in the love of wisdom with the love of woman? "The wisest man the world ever saw," appears to have thought otherwise; and Socrates, as well as Solomon, was a husband. When Adam Crotch, finding, like his first father and namesake, that it was not good to be alone, contracted matrimony with Amelia Smith, was that any reason why all the other Smiths—Amelia's kinsfolk excepted—and Joneses, and Browns, and Tompkinses, comprising the world he moved in, should, simply because Adam was reputed a philosopher, make merry at the expense of his father's son? It is true that the marriage of Adam was a step inconsistent with that philosophy which placed the *summum bonum* in the main chance. He married purely for those reasons that, according to Uncle Toby, are "written in the Common-Prayer-Book;" which include, we believe, no reference to the Three Per Cent. As we have styled Crotch a philosopher, it behooves us to explain what was his pretensions to that character. They consisted theoretically in a considerable amount of literary, scientific, metaphysical knowledge, and practically in a systematic course of life, based mainly on the principle of enjoying himself to the extent of his means, and repressing all desires that would exceed their limits. Thus Adam, who, like many other philosophers, was rather fond of smoking, though in the abstract he preferred Havana cigars to the common weed, was wont, adapting his taste to his finances, to content himself with a clay pipe. It was further a maxim with Adam Crotch, in economising, to sacrifice the lesser enjoyment to the greater, and always to deny himself what he could best spare.

Now there are two words to every bargain; and Adam Crotch did not plunge into matrimony without first having inquired what Amelia would say to the plan of life which he had chalked out. Her answers were most satisfactory. When Adam explained to her the difference between a real and a fictitious gratification, and asked whether, content with true happiness, she could despise its illusory phantom, she would reply, "Oh yes!" with an enthusiasm which none but young ladies who are in love can pronounce these words with. Their marriage took place, but not altogether quietly. There are two matters connected with the event, on which they had a slight difference of opinion at the onset. All other preliminaries having been settled, "Adam, dear," said the betrothed, "where shall we order our wedding cake, and whom shall we send cards to?"

"A wedding cake!" exclaimed Crotch, astonished. "Cards! my dear girl, what do you want with either?"
"Oh! we must have them, of course, love," she replied.
"Why of course?" asked the philosopher. "You are not fond of sweets; neither am I, and the very few friends we are going to visit we can write to."
"But they will expect," urged the young lady, our cards and a piece of cake. We should consider others, you know, Adam."
"Yes, my dear," said Crotch, "of course we should; but what benefit will anybody derive from our sending them a mouthful of plum-cake? What is it to eat? There would be one thing in a large lump; but

that's out of the question. As to cards, they are wholly unnecessary. I object to them on principle, as conventional humbug, dictated by the mere caprice of society."
"Still," pleaded Amelia, "we had better do what is usual."
"Granted," he returned, "when there is no particular reason to the contrary, I admit your abstract proposition. But, in this instance, we shall lose money. It will cost us two or three guineas at least; and for what? No pleasure to ourselves or anybody else, but surely we can afford it, dear."

"Nobody can, that is, ought, to afford mere waste. Not a farthing ought to be so squandered. It had better be given away in charity."
"But people will be offended, dearest, if we don't send them what they will expect."
"Then let them be offended my girl!" exclaimed Adam Crotch; why should we regard unreasonable people?"
"Oh, you know, Adam," she answered, "it isn't everybody that's like you; and it is best not to make enemies, isn't it?"
"Humph!" ejaculated the philosopher, musing, as if this last consideration had some weight with him. "There's something in that. Well—come—we'll even follow the ways of this absurd world for once. But Amelia, mind one thing; we'll have none of this silly silver twist about our cards. That is a piece of fiddle-faddle, not only imbecile, but, to be disgustingly vulgar."

"Do you think so?" was Amelia's answer, in a tone which rather inclined her lover to doubt whether her advocacy of cards and bride-cake arose from motives strictly of policy. Bride-cake and cards, however, though by no means with the good will of Crotch, were ordered.
The paradise to which Adam Crotch led his wife was the second heaven of a decent lodging-house, otherwise called a two-pair back. This, however, was to be merely a temporary abode, to serve until they could find a small house, commensurate with their circumstances, in one of the suburbs of the town. With such a dwelling they were soon provided; and now arose the question of furnishing it, whereon the philosopher discoursed as follows:—

"The essential points, my dear, to look to in choosing furniture are, comfort and utility. We cannot sit comfortably in an inconvenient chair; but so long as the chair is convenient, its material matters little. We may apply the same principle to beds, tables, and fire-irons."

"Certainly," answered Mrs. Crotch.
"Not but that," continued Adam, "there is a certain pleasure derived by the sense of vision from handsome furniture, and if this can be obtained without financial embarrassment, well and good; but the annoyance at being hampered in circumstances is much more than equivalent to that gratification."

"There is no doubt about that, dear," said she.
"Well, now you see love," he pursued, "we can get a set of deal chairs and tables for a comparative trifle; we can cover the chairs with what-dye-call-it, and make cushions for them ourselves. We can put oil cloths on the tables and paint their legs, which will make them look quite well enough; and a floor-cloth of green baize will be just as good as the best Turkey carpet."

"My dear, what are you talking about?" demanded his wife in amazement.
"Why that instead of mahogany and rosewood, and fine carpets, in which there is no essential advantage, we will have deal chairs and tables, and green baize."

"I never heard of such a thing!" exclaimed the lady.
"Don't you see that by so doing we shall have the money to eat and drink, love, and to be enabled to save some over in case of a rainy day?"

"Oh! you're joking, Adam," she answered.
"Joking!" he repeated. "Not at all."
"Deal chairs and tables, and green baize carpet?" she exclaimed. "Horrible!"

"What is the matter? You admitted my proposition with regard to the furniture in the abstract," said the philosopher.
"Oh, nonsense," she retorted. "Both the abstracts."

"Amelia! My dear!" exclaimed the astonished husband.
"I have no patience with you!" she cried.

Adam first started, then whistled, and then sat himself down biting his nails, whilst his irritated spouse overwhelmed him with upbraidings.
The philosopher was fain to make his peace by conceding the point as to the upholstery, and the house, amid his suppressed groans, was furnished in fashionable style.

Among other domestic exigencies that soon arose was that of a set of dinner-plates. Adam, this time without consulting Amelia, went and ordered a service of pewter. The plates were sent home. No sooner did Mrs. Crotch behold them than, seizing one, she dashed it indignantly on the ground. It was unbroken.

"See," observed the philosopher, with mild equanimity, "the advantage of pewter over china!"
"Oh, nonsense!" exclaimed Amelia.
"It is not nonsense," returned Adam. "What is there in a plate? Nothing—but food upon it—that is of any consequence. What objection is there in dining off pewter?"

"I can't bear it," she replied.
"Because I can't."

"Now don't you see," reasoned Adam, "how absurdly you talk. You can't bear it because you can't. Does it hurt your eyes or make your head ache? Does it pain you in any way?"

"I don't like it—and that's enough."
"No, my good girl, urged Crotch. It is not enough. When we say that we can't bear a thing, we mean that it produces an intolerable sensation. What intolerable sensation does a pewter plate produce in you?"

Such were the scenes that were enacted almost daily between Adam Crotch and his helpmate. He wanted her to wear silk dresses, she would have silk. One of their most serious disputes arose on the subject of cotton pocket handkerchiefs.

"What earthly reason," he demanded, "could there exist for having any other?"
She answered, "Every reason," but gave none.

Reasons, however, she did give, occasionally for her wishes. She wanted a white bonnet. Why? Because Mrs. Wilson had one. She desired to have venetian blinds for the parlor window. Wherefore? Such an embellishment had been added to Mrs. Blake's.

In the course of time Adam had sons and daughters. His philosophy encountered trials. Disquiet and doctor's bills he was prepared for; but he was not prepared for the requisition of monthly nurses. He had not counted on supernumerary napkins, bibs, caps, pinafores, ribbons, feathers, frocks and trousers. Occasional disturbances at his studies he expected, but he never thought he should be called from his books to rock a cradle. An expedient which he adopted to lighten this especial burthen should be recorded. It consisted in the adaptation of a smoke-jack to produce the required motion; but this arrangement was continually interfered with by the cook.

His calculations thus confounded, the system thus upset, his scheme of domestic happiness thus baffled, what was the philosopher to do? He had no alternative but to cut down his own expenses to the lowest possible mark. He relinquished the solace of his pipe—he drank his tea without milk or sugar—he lived on the smallest amount of food that would sustain nature! Our latest account of Adam Crotch represents him as meditating some scheme for the enlargement of his means. He intends to devote those faculties heretofore employed on speculation to business. Would that he could discover that stone, whose acquisition he has so long been the philosopher's object! In the mean time, let philosophers in general, and about to marry, study attentively that chapter in the book of human nature whose special subject is woman.—[Douglas Jerrold's Magazine.]

Love Letter.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges, for the benefit of any of our readers who may happen to be placed in a situation with that of the unfortunate aviator herein mentioned:

DEAR SWEET:—Oh, my love of love clarified honey and oil of citron, white loaf sugar of my hopes, and molasses of my expectations! you have been absent from me three whole days. The sun is dark at mid-day—the moon and stars are black when thou art absent. Thy step is the music of the sphere! and the wind of thy gown when you pass by, is a zephyr from the garden of paradise in the spring time of early flowers! I kissed you when we last met, and my whole frame was filled with sweetness! One of your curls touched me on the nose, and that organ was transmuted into loaf sugar. Oh, spice of spices—garden of delights! send me a lock of your hair—send me anything that your blessed fingers hath touched, and I will go raving mad with ecstasy! One look from thy bright eyes would transmute me incontinently into the third heaven! Your words are molten pearl dropping from your mouth! My brain is an everlasting fire. The blood burns and scorches my veins and vitals as it passes through them. Oh, come, most delightful of delights, and with your seraphic breath, breathe upon me! When you do come, be sure and bring that two shillings which you borrowed of me, as I want to buy some tobacco.

A VALUABLE CARGO.—The whale ship Coral, Capt. Seabury, from the Pacific Ocean, arrived at New Bedford on the 12th inst., with a cargo of 3,000 barrels of sperm oil, which, at the present prices, is valued at about \$115,000. The Coral has been absent from port about three years and a half. This is said to be the most valuable cargo of sperm oil ever entered in one vessel at any port in the world.

A CHURCH BLOW UP.—A very singular piece of incendiarism occurred in the town of Greenwich, Mass., last week. A meeting house was blown up by a mine of powder underneath, the whole interior of the building being destroyed. The hearse house was burnt, also, with the hearse within it. These outrages are supposed to have been perpetrated in revenge for temperance movements by the church, or persons connected with it.

PHONOGRAPHY.—A lazy boy out in Indiana spells Andrew Jackson thus:—*And Jaxn*.

"A correspondent" of the Boston Post, wishes to know whether the body that Mr. Giddon unrolled, was not that of *Spurios Mammutus*, a distinguished Roman, who flourished in the time of Cicero?

The Emperor of China died on the 25th of February. He is succeeded by his fourth son, the eldest survivor, a youth nineteen years old, who will reign under the title of Seehing. It is said that this change will be of advantage to English interests, by bringing Kettie into a more influential position. The Overland Register remarks, in anticipation, that the legalization of the sale of opium both as a source of revenue in helping the new government through its formidable financial difficulties, and towards settling a long vexed and dangerous question, will probably be one of the first measures submitted to the new sovereign.

Another incident mentioned, is the capture of three piratical vessels by Her Majesty's steamer *Raymond* on the 23d inst. It occurred at the entrance of the bay, and within sight of the western point of the city of Victoria. Three junks and fourteen prisoners were brought in.

Two trading steamers, one English the other American, have been prohibited from carrying cargo into Canton since. This is looked upon by the representatives of both powers as a breach of treaty on the part of the Chinese authorities, and pending the settlement of the question the two steamers are lying on demurrage.—[N. Y. Courier.]

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Tea, Wine, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions.

J. & J. O'NEILL.
St. Louis, May 20, 1880.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH, Kanerville, June 12, 1880.

Post Office Department.

CONTRACT OFFICE, May 20, 1880.
PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAIL FROM Independence, Missouri, to the city of Washington, D. C., on the 1st day of June, 1880, to the 30th day of June, 1880, inclusive, on the following route, and in the time hereinafter specified, (the bidder specifying the mode of conveyance,) will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 1st day of July, 1880, to be decided the same day:

MISSOURI.
No. 4965. From Independence, Missouri, by Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Smith, Salt Lake, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Grand Ronde, and The Dalles, to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 1,500 miles, and back four times a year; Leave Independence on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.; Arrive at Oregon City in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.; Leave Oregon City on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.; Arrive at Independence in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.

Proposals to carry the mail upon the most direct route from Independence, by Salt Lake, to Oregon City will be considered; also, separate proposals for so much of the foregoing service, either on the most direct route or by the route named, as lies between Independence and Salt Lake and between Salt Lake and Oregon City, will be considered; also, for service to Salt Lake and back twelve times a year, leaving Independence and Salt Lake on the first day of each month and arriving at the other end of the route on the last day of same month; and also for eight trips a year.

Proposals to commence the route at Kane, Iowa, or at St. Joseph's, Missouri, instead of Independence, will be considered.

For notes see general advertisement and the following, viz:

FORM FOR A BID

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be) (here write the name or names in full) (here state the residence or residences) hereby propose to carry the mail on No. _____ from _____ to _____ as often as the advertisement requires, in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed], for the annual sum of \$_____."

Form of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned (here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors) guarantees that (here insert the name of the bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be) if he (or they) bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____ as accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Form of certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of _____, certified that the guarantors above named are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.
Dated _____
The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in [name the State and Territory]," written on the face of the letter; and should be deposited in time to be received by or before the last day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors should be duly certified.

A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

J. COLLAMER,
Postmaster General.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop 111 North of the Printing Office.
Kanerville, March 7, 1880.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE

SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,

Needham & Ferguson,

OF THE

DESERET HOUSE.

OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our stock.

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.

COFFEE.

TEA, in small quarter boxes.

GROCERIES, heavy stock.

RICE.

HARD READ.

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.

DRIED BEEF.

FLOUR, best brand.

DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.

STOVES, Franklin.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is the pleasure to show Goods.

N. E. A. HARRIS, proprietor, made no mistake in buying, and there having their credit for Salt Lake.

Kanerville, May 21, 1880.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS DISCOVERY!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanerville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

< general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannel Cloths, Calicoes, Jeans, Twos, Velveteens, Vestings, Fall Cloths, Molekins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Flannel, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linens, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and quality of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do, Note-books, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Bells, Sheathes and every thing in the line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Patents, Oils and Varnishes—very kind; Dye Stuffs—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Eclectic do, Acute and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cakes, and other whole-some Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kanerville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1880.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanerville, March 6, 1880.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanerville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
25 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Children's Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seditis, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, emollients; Javelier water; Beuties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowan's tonic mixture; Bateman's drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hairbrush; syrup wild cherry; and Balsam of wild cherry; Quinine remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsaicine; venereal mixture; castor oil; sweet oil; turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal discounts made to country dealers and Physicians.

IT COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanerville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis. Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanerville, Sept. 5, 1849.

NEW GOODS!

A. BORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the inevitable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. BORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1880—17.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanerville, April 16th, 1880.

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward, immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanerville, April 16th, 1880.